



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Part III discusses the problem of workmen's insurance in Italy: the experience of other nations is utilized to formulate a system adapted to Italian conditions. The laws proposed by Senator Conti are included and commended as worthy of passage by the Italian Parliament. Other data of Part III are the constitutions, by-laws and statistics of the agricultural insurance societies which have sprung up in Italy for insuring farm laborers against accidents.

There is one serious criticism to be brought against this volume, and that is the title. "Accidents in Agricultural Labor" is not sufficiently broad for a volume which gives a history of labor legislation in several countries relating to workmen's insurance against accidents. The volume before us contains a vast amount of information of which the title gives not the slightest inkling.

While the book contains no index, a rather complete table of contents in a measure compensates for this defect.

JAMES B. MORMAN.

Washington, D. C.

*Work-Accidents and the Law.* By CRYSTAL EASTMAN, Member and Secretary of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission. Findings of the Pittsburgh Survey. (New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910. Pp. 345. \$1.50.)

The experience of European nations, as well as that of the United States, has for decades past emphasized the seriousness of the problem of industrial accidents; but the European countries, unlike our own, have developed a social policy which is rapidly resulting in satisfactory legislation and administration. No book in recent years has served more effectively than Miss Eastman's study to emphasize the disparity between social legislation of European countries and that of the United States. There has long existed the conviction that a serious wrong to individuals and a drain on the community's resources have resulted from our failure to meet the work-accident situation. This conviction has been based upon newspaper stories and magazine articles, upon hearsay, and upon the common knowledge and experience of working people;

but such information has been isolated, unrelated and unclassified. Miss Eastman has gone over this ground, and, in addition, has unearthed suggestive new material bearing particularly upon the causes of accidents and the economic cost to workmen and their families. The result is an array of data so clear and convincing as to be of unusual value both from a scholarly and from a propagandist standpoint.

The work is primarily a study of over a thousand cases of industrial fatalities and injuries during 1907-1908 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The facts cover what could be learned about "the circumstances of the accident, the nature and extent of the injury, the family responsibilities of the killed or injured worker, how large his income, what provision he had made for misfortune, how great the financial loss suffered by his family, what share of this was shouldered by his employer and by what means it was adjusted, what was the effect of the accident on the economic life of his family." The method of inquiry and sources of information were briefly as follows: access to the coroner's files from which records were made of the industrial fatalities of a year with all other information bearing on the social and industrial status of the killed workman; access to hospital records from which similar information was drawn regarding three months' injuries to workmen. Equipped with these records, each story was completed by visits to families involved, to relatives, neighbors and fellow-workmen, and often to witnesses of particular accidents. And finally effort was made to verify these findings from employers' records. Personal inspection, under competent guidance, of steel mills, railroad yards and mines provided a background serviceable in interpreting the causes of accidents.

The study reveals an approximately equal distribution of accidents among (1) causes that are unavoidable, (2) those due to human weaknesses of the workingmen, and (3) those due to insufficient safety provisions on the part of the employers. The economic loss incident to accidents is shown to rest in the great majority of cases almost altogether upon injured workmen or upon their dependents, with the inevitable consequences of disaster to families and of economic waste to society at large. The way out of existing evils is through legislation that will eliminate injustice and waste by a rational distribution of initial burdens.

From beginning to end the author seeks to prove a thesis, and to arouse interest by the marshalling of striking details. The thesis is proved, dramatic effects are realized, and scholarly standards are not sacrificed in the process.

ROSWELL C. MCCREA.

New York City.

*Wage Earning Women.* By ANNIE MARION MACLEAN Professor of Sociology in Adelphi College. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1910. Pp. xv, 202. \$1.25).

This book is the result of an investigation into the condition of wage-earning women in this country, instituted by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, in 1907. The investigation was placed in the hands of Dr. MacLean, Professor of Sociology in Adelphi College, who enlisted the services of twenty-nine college women from various parts of the country to do the field work. The work began June 10, 1907, and while mainly carried out in that year, did not close until May 30, 1908. In all, 400 establishments employing 135,000 women in different states and cities were investigated. Dr. MacLean has brought together in this book such results of the investigation as are of general interest.

No attempt is made to survey the condition of women workers in the country as a whole, or to enter into any elaborate statistical study of the position of women wage-earners. On the contrary, the effort has been to give a series of typical pictures of the condition of wage-earning women in different parts of the country. Very properly the survey begins with the women workers in New England in the textile, shoe, and paper factories; then the condition of the 400,000 women workers in New York City is very clearly set forth. The condition of women workers in Chicago and in the Central West is next discussed. In the far West we have pictures of women working at hop-picking in Oregon, and in the fruit industries of California. The last of these concrete descriptions is that of the condition of women in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Inasmuch as the book was written with a philanthropic purpose,